#### Business Notices.

ROGERS & RAYMOND-GENTLEMEN'S FASHone ron Spaine. -Ali the requirements of the man of fushion, eatopard Spaino Clorning, are mot by the extensive, stylish, and varied stock, just received from their work-rooms by the undersigned. They invite an inspection of the elegantiveut. exquisitely finished fabrics at No. 214 Breadway, under the Museam, where all the Paris tentions for Gentlemen and Boys are brilliantly represented and where also the prices are much lower then the standard rates. In the Order department, the finest goods are made up by competent workmen at short notice, and the Purnishing branch is replete with the minor articles of the Broadway Store, No. 214 Breadway.

Warehouse, Nos. 121, 123, and 135 Fulton-st. We invite special attention to the sale of rich

carved Rosswood and French Panton and Bunnoon Suires. Elegant China and Silver Sure, &c., by Huser H. Leeds, on Monnar, 23d inst., at 10j o'clook, at No 11 West 23d at., non-fisher. Sale to take place witcout regard to the weather.

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st., N. Y.,
Offet, at Wholesale and Retail, a very large and complete
ment of By all the colebrated makers of London.

Liverpool, and AT REDUCED PRICES.

Bersons wishing Clothing will do well to call BPRSONS WISHING CLOTHING WIN do went to calle and examine one of the latest Spring and Summer styles of the most Extensive, New, Thaty, and Fashlonable Stocks of Ragarment Extensive, New, Thaty, and Fashlonable Stocks of Ragarment Mark ever offered, and will be sold tost than at any other establishment in this city.

The Curron Room is stocked with fresh Goods from Europe, and is not surpassed as to Style, Taste, or Cutting.

Funklishing Goods,
Tastefully selected and in every variety. Particular attention is point to the Children's Department.

In all cases where persons are not pleased, their money will be returned.

Y. B. Rallowit.,

Nos. 79 and 73 Bowery.

The Largest Store in the city.

NEW SPRING CLOTHING .- OVERCOATS, BUSI-

IRVING PARK, TARRYTOWN.-This Park has been recently enlarged and its attractiveness greatly enhanced by new and expensive improvements. Descriptive circulars may be had of Wm. P. Lvon & Son, No. 25 Bestman-st., or of the proprietor, CHAN. H. LTON, Spring Side, Tarrytown.

PARTIES ABOUT REFITTING THEIR HOUSES, AND THEM HOUSES,
AND THE PUBLIC GRANDALLY,
BERNON CRINA DISNER, TEA, and TOLLEY SET.
GLASSWARE, SHAVER and PLATAD WARE,
MIRRORS, BRONZES and FANCY GOODS.
Our stock has never been more complete or attractive than at
present, and the prices have been fixed at the Lowert Possible.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & Co., Cor of Broadway and Broome-st.

We shall be happy to furnish

We shall be happy to furnish

Thavainus to Europe

With Letters of Invenduction to our house in Paris, at
No. 24 Run de Paradus,
to which place they can forward all their purchases, to be pucked
by careful and experienced workmen, and shipped to us for delivery is any part of the United States.

Pathent for goods can be made either in Paris, or to us, on
their arrivel here.

E. V. Hausswort & Co.,
Corner Broadway and Broome-sts.

PLATED BRACELETS, PLATED VEST CHAINS PLATED SLEEVE BUTTONS. New and elegant styles, which will wear fer years, just received and for sale by G. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st. WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAPES.

QUIRK BROTHERS, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

FIRE-PROOF SAVES.

STRARDS & MARYIN.

No. 40 MURRAY-FY., N. Y. SINGER'S SEWING-MACHINES.

Bedgard for all manufacturing purposes, noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work. It is the
best machine ever utoduced. Price only \$110.

Family Sewing Machines, of new styles, at \$75 and \$50.

I. M. Singer & Co.,
No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.

SEWING-MACHINES.

GROWGE B. SLOAT & Co.'s Colubrated
EXECUTED LOCK STITCH and SUCTILE SEWING-MACHINES.
G. H. COLLINS,
NO. 480 Broadway, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE.
THE BEST 13 USE.
No. 498 Broadway. New-York.
No. 102 Fulton st., Brucklyn.

FINALE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received the highest Medal at the Pair of the American Institute, with the highest Frenchum for fine Sawing-Machine work; also, high art Franchum at the Sair of the Franklin Institute, Now-Jersey Blate Fair, Lo., Lo. Agenta Wantes. Office, No. 503 Broadway. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.
"We profer them for family use."—[Tribune." They are the favorites for families."—[Times.
"They are the favorites for families." Soft Broadway, New-York.

SOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, Freing, Birder and Garon combined, just patented. Simple beaming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-machine by any one in a few minutes.

KETAIL PRICE \$5: LIBERAL DISCOURT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, posting paid. Complete instructions to with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNITERSAL BOSON-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilding.

UNIVERSAL HERMER COMPANY, No. 429 Broadway.

STARR'S

ORENICALLY PREFARED GLUE,

For Family use. 25 cents por Boule, with Brush.

For SALE EVENYWHERE.

Manufactured and for sale by

STARE GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS. MATTRETES, FRATRES, COTS, COMPORTES, BLANKETS, &c Good and Chesp—Whoisele and Rotal. M. Willard, Agent, No. 314 Hudson-st., corner of Houston.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE. Useful in event House.
For Sale Eventwhere.
Mamfestered by H. C. Splands & Co., No. 48 Cedar-st.
Post-Office address, Box No. 2 60°.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSTNESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WEGOPING GOUGH, INFURNAS, and CONSUMPTION are rapidly cured by that great and well-known remedy,
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAN OF WILD CHRRET.

To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "Sayn W. Fower & Co., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., Bannes & Park, Hags-man & Co., A. B. Sande & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Schief-FELIN, BROS. & Co., and other Druggests.

A GARDEN IN WINTER

can be obtained by planting all the choice evergreens.

FRUIT IN STRMER

will grow abundantly on well-selected and well-planted fruit trees.

PLEASANT WALKS
all the growing year can be enjoyed, when the finest dec

duous There and Subtes
meet the eye, and misses of fragrent roses scent the sir.
For all these this is the planting season.
Habby Gharks for vineyards, and Exotic Grapes for houses
should now be chosen.
For catagues of all these, and every plant for the garden, lawn
or conservatory, apply at No. 3 Nassan-st., or to
Farsons a Co.,
Flushing, L. L.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and Toupees eternrivated. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. It cabrickles nor turning up behind. BATCHELON'S HAIR DYE, the best is the world, the only harmless and relable DYE known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 nonest.

SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATRARTIC PILLE.—Heliable medicines for Billots attacks Dyspopria, blok-licedsche, and all kindred diseases. Sold by all Druggbis. Brincipal office removed to No. 208 Broadway.

BARKY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest acticle for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Corling, Preserving and Ressoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Drugglets.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA Is free from unphenome taste, and these times the strongth of the permanen Calmined Magnesia.

A World's but Madel, and four First Presignm Silver Medals, have been arrended it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the drugglets and country storekeepers generally, and by the manufacturer,

TROMAS J. HURNAND, Philadelphia.

LOUISVILLE ARTESIAN WATER! at Medicinal Miseral Water in the world, for Dyspen notiam, and all Chronic Discusor. S. T. THOMPSON, Agent, No. 632 Broadway.

"STODART PIANOS."

The most reliable Piano, and pronounced by the Profession and over 15,060 families who have them in use, THE BEST INSTRUMENT NOW made in the United States. ms, No. 801 Broadway.

CLIREHUGH'S ILLUSIVE WIGS are entirely povel. Partings unstainable; no abrinking nor turning up behind. La-sles Hair Work of every description. A correct system of meas-bronest sent on application. No. 200 Broadway, north-east cor-tar Readers., opposite Stewart's.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE The fault is not in the employment of the dent had pledged himself in his letter to Governor takes with spacess, in effecting curse of Hersis or Repture.

The fault is not in the employment of the dent had pledged himself in his letter to Governor takes of the fault is not in the maintenance of our regular Walker. But the hamiliation of President Buttle Edselo Stockings, Race Copy, and all surgicial applicance, by Marky. That is a nuisance, and a very costly one.

HEALTH AND SIGKNESS.

Health and Sickness is only a struggle of two princis-the one good, and supporter of fife; the other Let this most important truth be deeply impressed on every wind, that all pain or weakness is owing to merbid, stagnent, and correct humors, which impede the circulation of the blood, and that

BRANDERTH'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS, If persevered in, will remove all such humors by the stomach and sowels, which may be justly termed the sewer of the human

we are often subject to sickness, but purgation with this

We are often subject to sickness, but purgation with this medicine will social restore health than any other means.

Dr. BRANDERFH
solemnly assures every one who reads this that it is his opinion, founded on experience, that this medicine will not only ours every disease, but by its occasional use, combined with temperance and judicious exercise in the open air, will restore the human body to the primitive state of health enjoyed by the partiarchs of old.

These means give pure blood. This accountilished, where is the disease? It is impurities in our stomeshoot as howelf or health end. disease? It is impurities in our stomach or bowels, or in our veins, that ceuse all disease. Now, as

\* BRANDRETH'S PILLS

cleanse the system of impurities, they cure disease. The wise and rightly-directed use them, and are cured. They are the best family and general medicine known.

Mr. J. C. Rappleyes of Monmouth County, N. J., writes,

March 19, 1859:
"I was troubled, in January last, with coativeness for sever "I was troubled, in January last, with costiveness for severa days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold. I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhea set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me, and advised Brandreth's Pulls. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough; but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box curred me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this."

Dr. James Lull of Potsdam, N. Y., writes, Aug. 11, 1859:

"I met with a man, three weeks and, who had slightly injured

"I met with a man, three weeks and, who had slightly injured his fanger two or three days before, which caused immediate pain, swelling, and violent fewer. When I saw him the pain and swelling had extended to his shoulder, depriving him of rest or sleep. The band was turning dark colored, and on the point of mortifics. tion. His doctor was ignorant of the nature of his case. I got there at evening, and during the night I gave him a whole box of pills, applied a yeast positive, and saved his life."

Mr. A. Ross of Madrid, St. Lawrence County, New-York,

writes, Aug. 22, 1859:
"I can honestly and confidently recommend Brandreth's Pills "I can honestly and confidently recommend Disnaturals." In to the favorable notice of the public, as the best medicine I have ever dealt in during my thitteen years' experience in the sale of smedicines, having prescribed them in hundreds of cases of almost every form of disease, with the happiest results, and I housetly believe they are the best medicine, as a universal remedy, that the world has yet produced."

WARRANTED PURPLY VEGETABLE. All the ingredients of Brandreth's Pills are purgative, and act in conjunction to open, detach, discolve, cleave, cool, heal, and so carry out of the body whatever injures it. By being digested dike the food, they enter into and mix with the blood to search out and remove all bad humors. They disselve all unnatural collections, cleanse the blood, and cure tubercles, ulcers, &c., let them be in what part of the system they may. They is jure 10 part of the body.

what part of me system to year have the control of the control of

## New-Pork Daily Tribuna

MONDAY, APRIL 23, 1860.

Republican National Convention. . CHICAGO, May 16.

Mesers, HARVEY BIRCH & BROS. sre Agents in READING, Pa., or the sale of THE TRIBUNE.

Under the operation of the new Police law the Sabbath was very generally respected by the liquor dealers yesterday, and very few arrests were made for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Our readers have all manner of advices from Charleston in our columns this morning, served up fresh and hot. Our Own Correspondent there is a native of that city, and a keen observer: but then he is a determined opponent of Douglas's nomination, and naturally sees what he wishes to see. It the South shall see fit and be able to seat Wood's delegation from this State, they may beat Douglas: otherwise, we still think the chances are in his favor, though the game of buying up delegates elected to vote for him has commenced. But read everybody's guesses, then make your own.

Hon JAMES R DOOLUTTLE, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, will address the Rocky Mountain Club of Brooklyn on Thursday of this week. Mr. D. migrated from this State, wherein he was a Demoeratic State Senator, chosen from a Whig District, but few years ago, and justly esteemed a young man of decided promise. He was a Radical Barnburner, and as such fought the battle of '48 in company with John Van Buren, Dean Richmond, Cagger, Cassidy, and the rest of the crowd now trying to elbew Mayor Wood out of the National slave-pen at Charleston. Though always a Free Soiler, he did not cast in his lot with the Republicans until after the nomination of Ccl. Fremont.

Mr. Doolittle is an original and vigorous thinker, and his speech will be righly worth hearing. We trust arrangements have been made to give thousands a fair opportunity to listen.

By the steamer America, which arrived at Halifax on Friday morning, we have three days' later European intelligence. Her dates are from Liverpool to the 7th, and Queenstown the day following. The political news possesses no features of importance. John Heenan had been arrested by the authorities of Hertford, and was in custody up to the day the America sailed. It was reported that the fight with Sayres had been postponed indefinitely. The Moniteur states that the recent treaty of commerce has already begun to exercise a favorable influence on the export trade in the Southern departments of France. Negotiations are going on between Rome and Naples respecting the entry of Neapolitan troops into the States of the Church. The inhabitants of Savoy and Nice were soon to vote on the question of annexation to France, Gen. Lamoriciere had received the appointment of Commander-in-chief of the royal troops at Rome. The insurrection in the Two Sicilies had been suppressed after an obstinate combat. The insurrection at Messina had not yet been quelled.

### OUR NATIONAL DÉFENSES.

If Congress has done wrong in directing that an extra regiment of Mounted Rangers shall be raised -at a cost of \$800,000 per annum-for the defense of the inland frontiers of Texas, the measure has at least two aspects, and one of them is a hopeful one. We hall this act as a clear confession of the inefficiency of our present Military system. We are about to make a serious and permanent increase in the cost of our National Defenses, not because they are inadequate, but because they are unfit. We have regiments of infantry in abundance, but they are of no use in chasing Apaches to their mountain fastnesses or running down Comanches on the desert prairies and plains of upper Texas and New-Mexico. So, while a part of our well paid regular Army officers will go into Sammer quarters at Newport and the White Sulphur, we thall be paying Texas frontieramen, who can drop an Indian twice out of every three shots at fifty rods, firing from the back of a horse at full gallop, to do the work for which our regular troops are

The absurdity of sending regiments of regulars (mainly foreign-born), at a cost of \$1,000 per man, to do the fighting of the people of Oregon and California, who are abundantly able to do all needful fighting for themselves, is transparent. Keep up West Point for the education of officers and engineers, send out half of these to drill and discipline the Militia, officers especially, wherever their services may be required, and employ the other half on our exposed frontiers, under capable and prudent chiefs who know just when troops are wanted and when they are not; let these chiefs have power to call out volunteers in their several districts whenever and to such extent as the War Department, duly consulted by telegraph, shall direct, and we have no more need of the rank and file of our Army than we have of a College of Cardinals. Pay the men well whenever they are called out; allow them to elect half their own officers, the other half being appointed or assigned by the Military Chief or Warden of the district; let him call for mounted men, fully equipped and provisioned for a thirty day's scout when that shall seem advisable, paying them according to the service required, and we may have our frontiers far better defended than they now are at half the cost. Seeing in the Texas Volunteer Regiment an entering-wedge for the true system which we hope to see established, we rather rejoice that the most of our political friends in Congress have been outvoted on this proposition.

### WALKER ON BUCHANAN.

Nothing has contributed more to discredit Presiden Buchanan and to fix upon him the character of a false and tricky politician, than his relation to the affairs of Kansas, and particularly to the attempt to force upon the people of that Territory the Lecompton Constitution. But the worst of this matter is only just now coming out. The production before the Covode Committee of the President's letter of in structions to Governor Walker, taken in connection with the explanations given by Mr. Walker in relation to it, and his own administration in Kansas, present the President in a more despicable point of

view than anybody had ever imagined him to occupy. The letter itself contains nothing new. Its substance was well known before, and its production is only of importance as going to verify the correctness of the statements hitherto made as to its contents. So far as relates to his appointment as Governor of Kansas, Mr. Waiker's statements to the Committee were but a reiteration of what be had often stated before, that he was induced by the urgent solicitations of the President to accept that position on the express un derstanding that the attempt so long before and so flagitiously persevered in to make Kansas a Slave State against the wishes of the great body of her inhabitants, should be abandoned, and that the efforts of the new Governor were to be limited to securing Kansas for the Democratic party. As one means toward that end, it was agreed-and such was the course of policy recommended in the President's letter-that the State Constitution about to be formed as an offset to the Topeka Constitution by a Convention to be assembled under an act passed for that purpose by the Lecompton Legislature, should be submitted to a vote of the peoplethus curing the objections entertained to the authority under which that Convention was to meet.

On arriving in Kansas, Mr. Walker acted upon the strength of this understanding. In his numerous public addresses, he relied upon this promised submission of the Constitution to a popular vote, as the means of inducing the people of Kansas to allow the meeting of a Convention which, though upheld by himself as a legal one, was regarded by a large majority of the inhabitants as a mere fraud and

But, while the new Governor was thus acting upon the programme which had been agreed upon between himself and the President, and pending the sessions of that Convention, a remarkable change of policy took place at Washington. Calhoun, the Surveyor-General of Kansas, who had en chosen a member of the Conver press pledges to submit the Constitution to be framed, to a popular vote, came from that city, to which he had paid a visit during a recess of the Convention, with a new scheme, according to which, the popular vote was to be limited to the Slavery clauses only, while the body of the Constitution, including many obnoxious provisions, was to be forced upon the Territory by the mere authority of the Convention. Moreover, the new State Government was to be organized under the superintendence of Calhoun himself, to whom the returns of the elections were to be made, and of which he he was to be sole judge, thus giving him an opportunity, on the strength of fulse and fraudulent returns, of throwing the organization of the new Government into the hands of his own friends, and, among other things, securing to himself an election

as Senator. Gov. Walker's refusal to support this policy, and his throwing out of certain forged returns of votes for members of the Territorial Legislature, by which it was attempted to back it up, and to retain the Territory under the control of the Lecompton minerity, became the occasion of his actirement from office; from which time forward, the whole power of the Administration was exerted-though fortunately without success-to force the Lecompton Constitution upon Kansas without giving the in habitants any further voice in the matter.

According to the view of the case taken by Mr. Walker, the position of President Buchanan in relation to this remarkable political summerset and gross breach of faith toward himself was the most humilitating and degrading which it is possible to imagine. He exculpates the President from the charge of seeking to make him a tool to force the Lecompton Constitution upon the people of Kansas against his own express and repeated assurances that they should be allowed to vote upon it. But he only does so by representing Mr. Buchanan as a complete cipher, whose policy and wishes were plotted against and defeated by a part of his own Cabinet, and who was himself subsequently made the active instrument of those plotters in attempting, by all sorts of means, to force their scheme through Congress, and in reading out of the Democratic party all who would not give their aid and support to that operation. Mr. Walker does not believe that the President was originally a party to, nor that he had at the time any knowledge of the plot concocted at Washington and brought thence by Calhoun for depriving the people of Kansas of any opportunity to reject the Lecompton Constitution, and for forcing a State organization under it. He believes that this scheme was got up at Washington by certain members of the Cabinet, who, without consulting the President and without any privity on his part, thus set themselves to counterwork the policy to which the Presicase, did not end here. Not only was his policy-a policy which he had deliberately adopted and embodied in his letter to Mr. Walker-taus set at naught, but by some process of aeduction or intimidation which remains yet to be developed, the President himself was converted into the principal instrument for carrying this plot into effect. To judge from an article in Saturday's Constitution, Mr. Walker's etatements are felt as placing the President in a most bumiliating position. Further developments are called for, and perhaps before the matter is done with, some further light may be thrown on the Lecomptor policy of the Cabinet and the President. Was it concocted and did the President adopt it as a means of belittling Douglas or bringing him into collision with the slaveholders?

#### OUR PUBLIC CHARITIES.

Ourlate Legislature did a good work for our City in abolishing the Board of (ten) Alms House Commissioners, and creating instead a department of Public Charities, directed by four Commissioners; and we are inclined to think the Controller has also done well in appointing as those Commissioners Mesers. Simeon Draper, Moses H. Grinnell, (Republicans), Issac Bell, jr., and James B. Nicholson, (Democrats). It is true that Mr. Bell is extremely and ustly obnoxious to Republicans, because of his unustifiable course last Summer with regard to the appointment of Registers of Elections, and the most improper language by which, in the Board of Supervisors, he upheld that course. But our own general rule in politics is to let by gones be by gones, and we do not think it well to remember Mr. Bell's past errors. Nobedy appears to deny that he is capable; nobody believes he will steal-(in fact, we know that he has signalized himself in the Board of Supervisors by his hostility to stealing;) and in these days it is difficult to find men willing to take poets of great responsibility, and moderate lucre, who pessess these two eminent qualifications; so we insict that Mr. Haws has made a good selection. We know pretty thoroughly all the new Commissioners except Mr. Bell, and we do not believe our City has ever before had her Public Charities in the hands of men every way so well qualified to discharge the trust ably and faithfully.

And, while we admit that the appointment of Mr. Bell gives a certain plausibility to the clamor which has been raised, we insist that the real ground of objection with most of the protesters is Mr. Haws's refusal to make the Board Republican; and in that we thoroughly uphold and justify him. This is a Democratic City; the old Alms-House Board was interded to be balanced in politics; and it would have been wrong for a Republican Legislature to abolish it in order to give our Public Charities into the control of Republicans. Mr. Haws has done just right in appointing two Democrats; and the fact that one of them is specially obnoxious to Republicans does not seem to us material, since he was not appointed to represent nor to gratify them Since it is not asserted that he is incapable or untrustworthy-since it is known that he is just the contrary—we submit that the clamor against his appointment is mistaken, and must soon die away.

-But, Messrs. Commissioners! we have some words of admonition for you all, which we trust you will hear and heed. We will make them as brief as may be.

I. You are chosen to discharge a most important public trust, and are to be paid fair salaries for your services. Perhaps your time is worth more to you than the money; but we insist that you either earn the \$3,000 each per annum or decline receiving it. You can earn it for the public, and a good deal more, if you try; do not, then, take the money and fancy you earn it by giving each a few hours weekly to your public duties; for this will not answer. You

can save the City at least \$100,000 per annum if

you really try. We entreat you to try!

II. The new law which you are chosen to carry into effect strikes directly at the vital defect of our Public Charities hitherto-namely, the current idleness of those who eat the City's bread. You are clothed with power to remedy this-it is your imperative duty to do it! Make every able convict or you will have a thousand less of them to govern and subsist before midsummer. Now every lazy loafer. miserable bloat, and worn-out trull, looks to the Alms House as a sure refuge from famine and hard work-a snug nest wherein to burrow at the public charge. Change this, we entreat you, so soon as may be, and make it certain that every pauper or penitentiary-bird able to work shall every day have a day's work to do and shall do it or go hungry, and you will earn the gratitude of your fellow-citizens, and even of the paupers themselves. The system hitherto current has been steadily demoralizing those of the very poor who have cast away pride, and making leeches on the public of thousands who might take care of themselves. We urge you to dispatch each of your number in turn on visits to the Alms-House establishments of other cities, but especially to that of New-Haven and to James Brewster, its founder, to gather up and report all that may be learned with regard to Alms-House economy. But do net imagine that you can get on without establishing some branch if not branches of productive industry in your various establishments. We believe the manufacture of Silk, of Straw Goods, or of some-perhaps many-other fabrics, is indispensable to the faithful discharge of your trust-that your great effort should be to educate your subjects out of pauperism into industrial skill and efficiency, even though their labor should prove unprofitablebut that need not be in a city which imports so vastly of the products of ruder as well as of more exquisite handicraft-it would still immensely reduce the burdens of pauperism if you should simply render it certain that paupers in our City are never to live idly, and should qualify the hitherto vagrant and unskilled to earn an honest living after they

shall have left you. Gentlemen of the Commission! yours is among the greatest and the noblest of our public trusts, for you have larger opportunities for doing good than any other four men in our City. Begin with a clear understanding that you owe nothing to any party and cannot serve any, and at the same time serve the public as it has a right to be served-that you are not to ask how many Democrats or how many Republicans hold places, but who is the truest and fittest man that can be obtained in each case for the salary you are authorized to pay, and be sure that, so far, all will be well!

#### POSTAL REFORM. For the first time, the Post-Office Committees of

the two Houses of Congress appear to be composed of men who understand their business, and have some practical idea of the uses and capacities of a Post-Office Department. The Senate has abolished the Franking Privilege; the House, we have reason to believe, will concur-or will, at all events, be urged to do so by its Post Office Committee. We confidently expect to see a daily mail voted to run from the Missouri to the Pacific inside of twenty days, before this session closes, and to carry every-

thing whereon regular postage is paid. Raise the postage on newspapers and other printed matter carried across the continent-double it, treble it, if you must-but let us have no more mails running empty and leaving the mail matter behind. The circumsmbient Overland Mail through Arizona is something too much of this."

The new provision authorizing the delivery of "Drop Letters" (those delivered from the office at which they are posted) at a charge of one cent each, is a most important reform. Hitherto, this service has cost three cents-one paid in advance to the office, the residue to the penny post or carrier-and the worst of it was the inability of the sender to pay it all. You might want to send out a hundred circulars or other notes through the Post-Office without taxing the receivers; but this the rules of the service forbade! You could only pay one cent; the other two must be hunted up somewhere by the servant who opened the door at the postman's kneck, he waiting in the hall meantime. Tae nuisance may seem a petty one, but it is very awkward and absurd.

We understand that the House Committee has voted to reduce the carrier's or penny-post charge on all letters from two cents to one per letter. This is very right. One cent will abundantly pay for the service, and the extra charge now falls mainly on the poor; the wealthy having private boxes, and thus escaping the charge. We trust one cent will be the highest charge for delivery hereafter. But the reform ought to be pushed further than

this. Every letter received at any post-office ougat to be delivered at the earliest practicable moment. It would be cheaper, as a general rule, to send a boy around a village and deliver every letter and paper forthwith, than to have a hundred persons straggling in at intervals throughout the day to have the letters and papers on hand looked over in their behalf respectively. Make it every postmaster's duty to deliver, so far as may be, within two hours after its reception, every letter received for delivery at his office, and you will diminish the labor of at tending most offices, while immensely increasing the public accommodation and the postal revenue. We are quite aware that every letter received in a rural township cannot be thus delivered; but we believe that three-fourths of all received might be sent to the persons addressed within half a day after their reception at the office, and two-thirds of these within two hours after the arrival of the mail containing them. Quite often, a mail brings to a modest village some five hundred letters and papers. whereof four hundred might be delivered by a lightfooted boy within two hours. Can there be a doubt that this process involves less labor than does waiting on each person who has, or supposes he has, one of these missives addressed to him?

## OUR GOOD-NATURED PRIENDS.

The fact that THE TRIBUNE has anticipated the nomination of Senator Douglas at Charleston, has severely exercised some of our very near neighbors, who seem to feel called on to divine and expose our motives. Hence The N. Y. Times thus demon-

strates:

"The first and most carnest effort at Charleston will be to nominate Douglas. His friends and This Tritters are very confident of success. The former base their expectations upon a general estimate of what will be found absolutely essential to success, and a good cell of their confidence is simulated for the purpose of effecting the result. This Tritters predicts it, because it wishes it or the most effectual means of defaults the search nomination at Chicago. It is thoroughly committed against him, and is slacerely anxious, both upon grounds of principle and of policy, to prevent his nomination. If the Democrate shall nominate a Southern man upon a So them platform, it will not be easy to do this; the Republicans in that event will feel alrong enough to elect any man who may be put in nomination, and Mr. Seward will certainly be their candidate. If Mr. Douglas absolube the Democration nomines, it would not be as set for the Republicans to trust to their unaided strength, and Mr. Seward would doubtless be set saide for some more available man. Hence The TRITENS's anxiety to bring about that contingency by promoting the nomination of Mr. Douglas."

—This does not seem to have satisfied The Henald, which undertakes the same job on its own

Herald, which undertakes the same job on its own account, and makes this of it:

account, and makes this of it:

"The Republican organs and the journals of the Opposition are representing that the nomination of Mr. Donglas by the Charleston Convention is certain, and some of the Southern Opposition papers confidently mention the names of Donglas, and Bocock of Virginia, as the cut-and-dry Democratic ticket for Preaident and Vice-President. This, bowever, is a mere ruse. They do not think ner believe the probability of the statement. They expect, by assuming to have so much faith in the channes of Douglas, to raise the hopes of himself and his friends to such a pitch that if he is not nominated, he and his friends will be so savage that they will belt the Democratic nomination." -These two oracles refute each other so thorough

ly that we might rest content with simply putting them together; but we are moved to add a few words of explanation. And first to The Times :

We beg leave to assure that journal that if there be any "grounds of principle" on which we are at variance with Gov. Seward, the fact is unknown to us. On the contrary, if we have ever demurred to his nomination for President, it has rather been on the ground of his too near approximation in principle and sentiment to our standard to be a safe candidate for President just vet. We joyfully believe that the Country is gradually acquiring a just and adequate conception of the malign is fluence exerted by the Slave Power upon its character, its reputation, its treatment of its neighbors, and all its great moral and material interests. In a few years more, we believe it will be ready to elect as its President a man who not only sees but proclaims the whole truth in this respect-in short, such a man as Gov. Seward. We have certainly doubted its being yet so far advanced in its political education as to be ready to choose for President one who looks the Slave Oligarchy square in the eye and says, "Know me as your enemy!" but if the Chicago Convention, on a full survey of the ground, shall say, "Yes, the Country 'is ready" for the decisive struggle, we, surely, shall give our doubts to the winds and move on to the liveliest quick-step of the charging host. Until the decisive word is said, we prefer to stand in a position which exposes us to such misrepresentations as those above quoted from The Times. We do not understand, however, that those who urge Gov. Seward's nomination propose to be governed in any degree by the result at Charleston. -The Herald's guess is decidedly more plausible

than our other neighbor's, and contains a spice of truth. We do trust that the defeat of Judge Douglas at Charleston-should he be defeated therewill open some Democratic eyes to the nature and animus of the dark Power by which the National Democracy has for years been led and ruled. But we beg leave to assure both our dear friends that our primary remen for stating and insisting on the fact that Douglas is the man whom the Charleston doctors ought to nominate, and, if they heed the wishes and desire the success of their party, will nominate, is, that it is true. We travel pretty extensively, converse and correspond with people of all parties, beside reading some; and it is our deliberate, unhesitating judgment that Stephen A. Douglas is the decided choice of the Democratic masses in nearly every State of the Union where those masses have any substantial voice in the direction of public affairs If any one seriously doubts this, we ask him to make a list of all the Democrata whose Presidential preference is known to him, and see if three-fourths of them are not for Douglas. If they are not, his range of Democratic acquaintance must be very different from ours.

Well, then: Journalism is our vocation, and we mean to build up a reputation for perceiving and

proclaiming important truths, whether affecting that party which we does mainly right or any other Believing Mr. Douglas to be the choice of the Democratic masses, we have said so, quite as much with reference to our own reputation as a journalist as to the interest of any party. Whatever may be done at Charleston, our conviction of what is the wish of the Democratic masses, what the best nomination for the party, will stand unsbaken And, if the Convention shall see fit to overday Mr Douglas and invent a candidate for President in his stead, we shall-we beg The Times to be as sured-contemplate that result with entire reugas

# THE LATEST NEWS

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

From Washington. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1860.

THE MOVEMENT FOR MR. DOUGLAS. The number of communications from all shades of politicians at Charleston to all shades of politicians here has been immense. The drift of them is.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of that gentleman was held last evening, after which ex-Governor Aiken was serenaded.

that the general, or outside feeling is for Mr. Dong-

I hear reliably that Governor Willard and other prominent Indianians have lately antagonized the Administration, a fact which perhaps accounts for the intelligence from Charleston, that the Indiana delegation are now for Mr. Douglas. If this be so, the effort of the Administration to allay the hostilities created by the appointment of Mr. English as Marshal of Indiana have not availed. In other words, no plan could be devised as to the appointment of persons to take the census in that State, which could satisfy the parties above referred to.

The dispatches from Charleston to-day, to the Douglas interest, do not speak of anything like a settled purpose on the part of the delegates from several Southern States to refuse their support to the Little Giant, if nominated. Such a resolution, says Mr. Toombs, would aid Mr. Douglas. But it is certain, that after the admission of the regular delegates from New-York and Illinois, a resolution will be proposed pledging each candidate to the support of the nominee; and it is also certain, that the introduction of slave-code resolutions will be promptly followed by a motion to table them.

Mr. Buchanan laughs at the idea of the nomination of Mr. Douglas, saying that he cannot get above eighty votes. Aside from Massachusetts. whose treachery to the feeling of the Demosratio masses is counted upon as certain, an idea exists in official quarters that a part of the Connecticut delegation occupies a like position; but I hear, as coming from well-informed Democrats, that such a count is idle. An immense official pressure has also been made upon the Maine delegates, through Messrs. Wiggin, Moor, Parris, McDonald, &c., but probably without avail. New-York, too is counted by the Administration as against Mr. Douelas.

It is reported here to-day that the Pennsylvania delegates have decided, by a vete of 28 to 24, not to cast the vote of the State as a unit. Also, that Mr. Craig of Missouri would nominate Mr. Douglas in Convention, five out of the nine votes of that State being for him.

The editor of The Augusta Constitutionalist writes here that Mr. Donglas has friends in the Georgia delegation. But thus much may be said of several Southern delegations. That they will cooperate with the true friends of Judge Douglas in resenting the threats of the Disunion bullies is a matter of

great doubt. The Hon George Briggs talks publicly of supporting Mr. Douglas to the extent of his means, if he be nominated.

MR. GUTHRIE'S CHANCES.

It has been assumed here that there was no real or for Mr. Guthrie on the part of the Kentucky delegates; but late and reliable information dissi pates this delightful illusion of the ardent friends of Mr. Breckenridge.

DECLINATIONS.

Things at Charleston may be complicated by a declination of Mr. Jefferson Davis to be a candidate for President before the Convention; and so also they may be by Gov. Wise's intimation that Mr. Hunter is not the choice of Virginia. THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

I hear that the whole control of the Japanese Embassy has been vested in Capt. Dupont, U.

INSANITY OF JUDGE YOUNG. It is stated that Judge Young, formerly Commis ioner of Patents, has become insane.

THE EFFECT OF GOV. WALKER'S DISCLOSURES The Constitution has made some sorry attempts to defend the President from the implications of wrong raised by the disclosures of Gov. Walker, but the course of The Herald on this point, is very disheartening to the few that still care for the President. Nobody supposes that he was ignorant of any game that was going on to undermine Gov. Walker.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, April 22, 1860.

THE HOUSE. So many members bave left to-day that there is no prospect of a working quorum in the House tomorrow. Great complaints are made by parties awaiting the passage of private bills.

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION. The city is full of rumors and speculations from

Charleston. Mr. Douglas's friends are sanguine of his nomination by Wednesday, if money does not heat him.

Meesre. Slidell, Bright, and Banker Corcorss have gone to Charleston, determined to defeat Mr. Douglas, if money will do it. They were attended by a Senate messenger, who was detailed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for the purpose, who is to act as whipper-in. It is said that these gentlemen have agreed with the President to hazard at least \$2,000,000 upon the success of their scheme. This is hardly credited, however, among those who know their love of money. If they fail, Mr. Dougles counts on Southern support upon two grounds. If uccessful with him, they have a voice in the cosrel of the Government for four years mere. If defeated, he is laid on the shelf for the future, the very man of all others they wish to get rid of.

COV. WALKER'S CORRESPONDENCE. The publication of the Walker correspondence

benefited Mr. Douglas. Southern men profess to admire frankness and hate duplicity. This is expected to convince them of Mr. Buchanan's perfid and Mr. Doughas's consistency. It also binds the entire Cabinet at that date.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

The Covode Committee has more startling dis-